



# **Environmental Policy and Technology Project**

**For the New Independent States  
of the Former Soviet Union**

**Contract No. CCN-0003-Q-00-3165-00**

**CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS**

**FINAL REPORT**

**Delivery Order No. 14**

**Uzbekistan**

**Water and Environmental Management Policy**

**Prepared for:**  
**Bureau for Europe and the New Independent States**  
**U.S. Agency for International Development**

**Prepared by:**  
**Environmental Policy and Technology Project**  
**A USAID Project Consortium Led by CH2M HILL**

## PREFACE

Under the 1992 Freedom Support Act, the United States Congress initiated a program to provide assistance to new independent states (NIS) of the former Soviet Union. Cooperative Agreements were signed between representatives of the U.S. government and each country in which assistance was to be undertaken. The U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID) was given the responsibility to coordinate all U. S. Government assistance to the NIS under the Act. The strategic objectives of USAID's assistance to the NIS were to promote:

1. Environmentally sound, sustainable economic development during the transition to a market based economy;
2. Reduction in pollution-related risks to health; and
3. Reduction of the threats to the global and regional environment.

Through competitive bidding, USAID awarded a multi-year contract to a team managed by CH2M HILL International Services, Inc. (CH2M HILL) to support implementation of an environmental assistance program to republics of the former Soviet Union. Under this contract, termed the Environmental Policy and Technology (EPT) Project, CH2M HILL was to assist USAID's missions in Moscow, Kyiv, and Almaty undertake a program to promote environmental improvements in the NIS.

The CH2M HILL team included the following organizations:

- ! Center for International Environmental Law
- ! Clark Atlanta University/HBCUMI Environmental Consortium
- ! Consortium for International Development
- ! Ecojuris
- ! Environmental Compliance, Inc.
- ! Harvard Institute for International Development
- ! Hughes Technical Services Company
- ! International Programs Consortium
- ! International Resources Group, Ltd.
- ! Interfax Newsagency
- ! K&M Engineering
- ! Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Company
- ! World Wildlife Fund (US).

The USAID mission in Almaty supports environmental, and other, assistance programs to the Central Asian Republics. CH2M HILL established an office in Almaty, Kazakhstan to manage and support activities in the Central Asian Republics under the EPT Project, including country-specific activities in Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan and region-wide activities benefitting all five republics. As appropriate, field offices were established at specific project sites within the republics. The project's headquarters office in Washington, D.C. provided overall direction and management support for project activities in all regions.

This report was prepared as a contractually required deliverable under the contract between USAID and CH2M HILL. Although work on this report was conducted in cooperation with the assisted governments and USAID, the findings and recommendations are those of the CH2M HILL team. They do not necessarily represent official positions of the governments of the assisted countries nor of USAID.

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## Section 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Overview of the U.S. Aral Sea Program

The Aral Sea is a major environmental disaster in Central Asia which directly affects Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan, and indirectly the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. Thirty years ago the Aral Sea was the fourth largest inland lake in the world. Today the sea level has fallen 12 meters, the surface area has been reduced by one-half, and the salinity levels have tripled. The effects of these changes include: destroyed ecosystems; an end to commercial fishing; a dramatic decline in agricultural productivity brought on by increased soil salinity and localized climate change leading to a drastically shortened and much drier growing season; contaminated ground water; and a severe public health crisis in the areas surrounding the Aral Sea. These effects combine to create one of the world's largest environmental disasters, caused as a direct result of decisions taken during the Soviet era to focus primarily on the production of cotton and rice.

In August 1990, Senator Al Gore visited the Aral Sea region of the Central Asia Republics to witness the "impact of a poor irrigation strategy." As Vice President he has made the Aral Sea disaster zone a high priority for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance.

In March 1993, the presidents of the five Central Asian Republics met in Kyzyl-Orda, Kazakhstan and established an Interstate Council for the Aral Sea (ICAS), pledging one percent of the GDP in each country to be devoted to addressing problems of the Aral Sea. In July 1993, Secretary of State Warren Christopher recommended the execution of bilateral programs and the support of multilateral programs for international cooperation on Aral Sea projects to: provide technical support to improve water quality; address immediate public health needs; and develop effective regional water management policy mechanisms.

In October 1993, the Environmental Policy and Technology (EPT) Project contract, designed to support implementation of USAID's environmental assistance to the republics of the former Soviet Union, was awarded to a team managed by CH2M HILL International Services, Inc. (CH2M HILL). Four delivery orders for work to support the Aral Sea Program were executed under the EPT Project contract in 1994:

*Delivery Order No. 2 - Potable Water System for Tashauz Oblast: Turkmenbashi Water Treatment and Dispensing System (Turkmenistan);*

*Delivery Order No. 4 - Predesign Activities for Potable Water Projects in the Aral Sea Basin and Environmental Action Plan (EAP Activity) (Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan);*

*Delivery Order No. 6 - Potable Water Treatment Plant/Distribution System and Public Health Improvements for Khorezm Oblast (Urgench) and the Republic of Karakalpakistan (Nukus) (Uzbekistan);*

*Delivery Order No. 7 - Potable Water Distribution System and Public Health Improvements for Kzyl Orda Oblast and the Cities of Aralsk and Kazalinsk (Kazakhstan);*

*Delivery Order No. 8 - Central Asian Republics: Regional Water Management and Cooperation Project (five Central Asian Republics).*

Delivery Order No. 12 - *Sustainable Water Management in the Aral Sea Basin* - covering all five Central Asian Republics was awarded in 1995. This delivery order provided for the expansion of the country-specific potable water and public health and sanitation activities initiated in Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan under Delivery Order Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 7 and for the initiation of activities specifically aimed at enhancing the sustainability of these efforts. It also provided for the expansion of the regional water management and cooperation activities initiated under Delivery Order No. 8.

Delivery Order No. 14 - *Water and Environmental Management Policy in Uzbekistan* - was awarded in 1996.

## **1.2 Introduction to Delivery Order No. 14**

In October 1995, Vice President Gore met with Uzbekistan President Karimov to discuss the need for water resource management training as a part of the U.S. Aral Sea Assistance Program. Delivery Order No 14 (DO 14) represents the U.S. commitment for follow-up training and technical assistance. Activities undertaken under this delivery order were designed to coordinate and interface to the maximum extent possible with other USAID-sponsored efforts relating to water resource management in Uzbekistan, in particular those carried out under DO 8 and DO 12. The former delivery order focused on encouraging the Central Asian States to cooperatively develop regional water management strategies and policies that will lead to agreements among them that will not only contribute to sustainable development but to tranquil interstate relations as well. The latter delivery order, although mainly geared toward technical improvement of the drinking water supply systems in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, had a policy component aimed at drawing attention "...to public policies in Central Asia which can achieve ecological balance and reduce human health risks in the Aral Sea disaster zone."

To minimize duplication of efforts and maximize the achievement of mutual goals and objectives, activities under Delivery Order No. 14 were coordinated with the policy-oriented efforts conducted under the USAID cooperative agreement with the Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID) as well as relevant work implemented under the aegis of other international bilateral or multilateral donors (e.g., The World Bank, European Union, and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)).

This report reviews the scope of work, deliverables and major accomplishments of and lessons learned from the work carried out under Delivery Order No. 14. The body of this report contains four main sections : II. Delivery Order Objectives and Scope; III. Deliverables; IV. Major Accomplishments; and V. Lessons Learned.

## Section 2

### Delivery Order Objectives and Scope

#### 2.1 Delivery Order Objectives

The objectives of Delivery Order No. 14 were:

1. To provide direct consultative services to the Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) in the area of water and environmental management policy;
2. To assist the Government of Uzbekistan in identifying the highest priority water and environmental policy issues and in developing an action plan for implementing needed policy initiatives;
3. To provide and/or facilitate the use of appropriate opportunities for training local counterparts from both the national and regional/local levels.

#### 2.2 Delivery Order Scope

The scope of work of Delivery Order 14 included three tasks:

1. Management. Place a qualified environmental economist to serve as in-country water and environmental management policy advisor (Resident Advisor or RA) to the Government of Uzbekistan (Subtask 1.1). Prepare draft and final work plans for the delivery order (Subtask 1.2). Identify and pursue appropriate training opportunities for local counterparts from both the national and regional/local levels (Subtask 1.3). Provide quarterly monitoring reports (Subtask 1.4). Coordinate with other USAID implementors and other bilateral and multi-lateral donors working in Uzbekistan on water and environmental management policy (Subtask 1.5).
2. Policy advice/advocacy in water resources. Develop and advocate policy recommendations for cost recovery which will promote system-user ownership and conservation as well as sustainable financing of the sources of clean water (Subtask 2.1). Identify key areas for improved regulation, including irrigation water pricing and water allocation organization to promote the introduction of more rational water use regimes (Subtask 2.2). Work to ensure and extend support for recommendations of EPT Project policy work on regional water pricing (Subtask 2.3).
3. Economic mechanisms for urban/industrial pollution control. Identify and implement a plan to promote the adoption of an improved pollution charge system for water pollution (Subtask 3.1). Collaborate with local counterparts in identifying priority areas for work on environmental legislation and regulations and assist with the development of laws and regulations and support their passage through the legislative process (Subtask 3.2). Identify appropriate opportunities for promoting the use of market-based economic mechanisms for pollution control (Subtask 3.3).

## 2.3 Project Goals and Strategic Objectives

Throughout 1996 and 1997, the EPT Project participated in the USAID Almaty Mission process of developing objectives, targets and indicators for its environmental program. The work of DO 14 was conducted under the Agency's strategic objective 3.3, "Reduced Environmental Risks in Public Health," associated with the indicators of improved reliability and availability of potable water and adoption of sound sanitation practices. Specifically, the work performed under DO 14 was linked to IRs 3.3.3 and 3.3.4 as well as 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 of this objective:

### **IRs. 3.3.3 and 3.3.4: Legal and regulatory regime supports sustainable environmental management**

- S *Indicators:* Legal and regulatory regime supports sustainable environmental management
- S *Indicator definition:* Appropriate laws, decrees, and/or IRRs drafted
- S *Unit of measurement:* Number of decrees, laws, and IRRs

### **IR 3.3.3.1 and 3.3.4.1 - Environmental policy recommendations (water and non-water) of selected progressive groups adopted**

- S *Indicators:* Improved quantity/quality of analysis and advocacy supporting high priority environmental policy and legislation
- S *Definition:* CAR-U.S. analytical research/policy advocacy efforts in water management and other selected topics
- S *Unit of measurement:* Number of joint analytical/advocacy efforts implemented
- S *Target (Uzbekistan):* 4 in 1997

### **IR 3.3.3.2 - Regional strategies developed to reduce water pollution and consumption**

- S *Indicators:* Results of applied demonstration projects used for formulating strategies for efficient water usage
- S *Indicator definition:* Applied demonstration projects and CAR-U.S. partnerships in sustainable water management established
- S *Unit of measurement:* Number of projects/partnerships
- S *Target (demonstrations, CAR):* 10 by 1997
- S *Target (partnerships, CAR):* 2 by 1997

### **IR 3.3.4.2 - Successful pilot waste minimization demonstration projects influencing policy**

## makers

- S *Indicators:* Pilot projects for reducing pollution at selected plant and urban sites implemented
- S *Definition:* Cost-effective pollution abatement technologies adopted at urban sites and industry plants
- S *Unit of measurement:* Number of demonstration projects
- S *Target (Uzbekistan):* 2 in 1997

### **IRs. 3.3.1 and 3.3.2: Mitigation of negative environmental impacts of the Aral Sea disaster on local populations.**

- S *Indicators:* Improved: (a) reliability and availability of potable water; and (b) adoption of sound sanitation practices.
- S *Indicator definition:* Population with improved access to (a) potable water; and (b) public health education and information
- S *Unit of measurement:* Number of people benefitted

### **IR 3.3.1.2 - Water supply facilities managed on a sustainable basis**

- S *Indicators:* Adequate recurrent budget provided by host country government for sustained O&M of water treatment facilities
- S *Indicator definition:* USAID-assisted water treatment facilities function effectively on a yearly basis
- S *Unit of measurement:* Percent of O&M costs covered by local authorities
- S *Target (Uzbekistan):* 75% by 1997



### Section 3

## Delivery Order Deliverables

Article IV - Reports /Deliverables of Delivery Order No. 14 specified the following deliverables:

### **3.1 Management**

- ! Selection of RA and deployment to Tashkent
- ! Work plan
- ! Training program plan
- ! Quarterly report and coordination report

### **3.2 Policy Advice/Advocacy: Water Resources**

- ! Subtask 2.1 (Potable water: Sustainability and cost recovery) - Task recommendations/priorities
- ! Subtask 2.2 (Legal regulatory environment for rational water use) - Task recommendations/priorities
- ! Workshop summary reports

### **3.3 Economic Mechanisms for Urban/Industrial Pollution Control**

- ! Subtask 3.1 (Pollution charge system for water) - Task recommendations
- ! Subtask 3.3 (Promoting the use of market-based economic mechanisms) - Task recommendations/priorities
- ! Workshop summary reports

The status of deliverables produced under DO 14 is presented in Appendix A.

## Section 4

### Delivery Order Accomplishments

Project accomplishments in promoting policy change in the water and environmental management fields were not as significant as had been hoped at the beginning of the delivery order. This is the result of several factors (see next section on Lessons Learned), but the chief determinant was the lack of help and cooperation from the GOU. From the inception of the delivery order, such cooperation, particularly provision of an office in and official affiliation with a relevant government agency, preferably the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management or the State Committee on Nature Protection, was recognized as being key to the success of the project. In addition, project efforts, strongly supported by the USAID Country Representative and the U.S. Ambassador to Uzbekistan, to solicit GOU assistance in forming a Water and Environmental Management Policy Advisory Council were not successful. Despite GOU promises of help in forming this group, to be composed of water and environmental personnel from the Uzbek Government and representatives from other donors, to formulate a needed policy reform agenda, study ways of implementing reform, and formulate and submit policy change recommendations to the government, no meaningful assistance was forthcoming from the GOU, and the Council was not formed. The failure of the GOU to deliver on promised assistance in these areas complicated and greatly slowed the work of the RA.

In spite of these formidable obstacles, the RA, Dr. Philip Micklin, with the assistance of an excellent staff, implemented activities designed to have a long-term, sustainable influence on GOU related to water and the environment. Major accomplishments are briefly summarized below.

#### 4.1 Counterpart Training

In light of the lack of affiliation with a relevant government agency and the consequent impossibility of forming the desired Advisory Council on Water and Environmental Management Policy, the training component became the chief avenue for exerting a positive influence on water and environmental policy.

A seminar entitled *The Development of Local, Self-governing Irrigation Systems in Uzbekistan: Policy Problems and Prospects* was held in April 1997. The purpose of the seminar was to introduce Uzbek water managers and policy makers to the value of water user associations (WUAs) as means to improve agricultural productivity and water use efficiency by giving farmer-irrigators responsibility for and a stake in their work. Other goals were to promote local management of irrigation systems and the concept of water pricing (irrigation water is currently provided free to farmers in Uzbekistan) as a key tool to allocate water among competing users and to promote efficient use. Besides contributing to more efficient water use, large-scale development of these organizations could promote agricultural and water management decentralization, true privatization of agriculture, and local self-rule and democracy in Uzbekistan – all important goals of the overall USAID effort in the Central Asian Republics.

The seminar had 31 registered participants and 38 registered observers. The carefully selected participant group included members of three Farmer Associations in Uzbekistan (Bulungur,

Fergana, and Zamindor), representatives from the Jalalabad Farmer Association in Kyrgyzstan, a representative of a farmers association in Kazakhstan, and the chairmen of the oblast level farmers associations in Uzbekistan. Among the observers were officials from Uzbek government ministries, state committees, and the Cabinet of Ministers; representatives from institutes and interstate bodies (e.g., Interstate Fund for the Aral Sea); representatives from the donor community (the Technical Assistance to Commonwealth of Independent States (TACIS) Project, the UNDP, and the World Bank); representatives from the USAID offices in Tashkent and Almaty; and the U.S. Ambassador to Uzbekistan.

The seminar, which included open and positive discussions of the problems facing private farmer/irrigator associations in Uzbekistan, introduced conference participants to experiences with self-governing irrigation systems in other countries that should prove useful in Uzbekistan, sensitized government officials to the problems facing farmer/irrigator associations in Uzbekistan, and allowed initial “networking” to begin among fledgling farmer/irrigator associations in Uzbekistan.

Seminar follow-up included preparation of a seminar *Findings and Recommendations*, which was translated into Russian and widely distributed in Uzbekistan, including to the Cabinet of Ministers. Later follow-up efforts included the development of a model charter for organizing self-governing irrigation systems in Uzbekistan. The report of this effort, entitled *Model Legislation and By Laws for Water Users Associations*, was translated into Russian and distributed to project counterparts, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management.

The second major seminar, *Developing Water Pricing Systems for Uzbekistan: Key Policy Issues and Initial Steps*, focused on water pricing issues in Uzbekistan and was held on July 28-August 1, 1997. Introduction of water pricing is critical to more effective and efficient use of water in all economic spheres and has been a major regional focus of USAID projects. The seminar was attended by 27 participants, including local and U.S. water management experts, representatives of farmer associations, and government and NGO representatives.

The seminar format included the formation of working groups, each of which focused on a critical area of water pricing, and resulted in the identification of key water pricing policy issues facing Uzbekistan and formulation of recommendations for their resolution or mitigation. As with the first seminar, a set of seminar *Findings and Recommendations* was prepared, translated into Russian, and widely distributed.

## **4.2 Coordination With Other Implementors/Donors**

As specified in the delivery order, considerable efforts were made to coordinate with the main implementers/donors working in Uzbekistan on water and environmental management policy. The RA held regular meetings with personnel from the TACIS Project, the UNDP, and the World Bank Aral Sea Basin project. The first seminar was coordinated particularly closely with the Food and Agricultural Policy Unit (FAPU) and the Pilot Integrated Development Project (PIDP) which provides technical advisory support to farmer associations of TACIS.

The RA participated in the Sustainable Development Roundtable of UNDP in early February

1997, including delivering one of the invited papers on lessons for sustainable development from the Aral Sea experience. He was asked by the World Bank Aral Sea Basin program to be a member of the pre-appraisal team for evaluation of the banks proposal to the GEF (Global Environmental Facility) and participated in this activity during the latter part of May.

The RA maintained liaison with other USAID water and environmental management efforts, particularly those implemented under DOs 8 and 12 of the EPT Project. He attended the EPT Project organized meetings of the Energy and Water Roundtable in October 1996, December 1996, and September 1997 as well as the December 1996 meeting of the Sustainable Development Commission. In March and July 1997, he participated in USAID-EPT meetings with the TACIS WARMAP Project leadership and with the World Bank and the Interstate Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) aimed at developing a coordinated approach to helping Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan reach a long-term operating agreement for the Toktugul-Naryn hydropower cascade. He also played an instrumental role in obtaining critical data for the economic evaluation of the costs and benefits to each of the three republics (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan) from different operating regimes for the cascade.

### **4.3 Policy Advice/Advocacy: Water Resources**

As part of efforts implemented under both DO 14 and DO 12 to ensure sustainability of on-going USAID-funded and other donor-funded potable water improvement activities in Uzbekistan, a report, *Market-Based Mechanisms for Water Management*, was prepared, translated into Russian, and distributed. This report contains an excellent overview of the municipal water supply situation in Uzbekistan as well as a set of recommendations for cost recovery to promote system-user ownership and conservation, as well as sustainable financing of the sources of clean water.

The report, *Legal and Regulatory Environment for Rational Water Use in Uzbekistan*, produced under Subtask 2.2, reviews the existing legal/regulatory framework for water resources management in Uzbekistan, discusses water pricing as a tool to promote more efficient use of water in agriculture, and details the potential use of self-governing water management associations as the basis for more optimal water management. The report also provides a series of specific policy recommendations for improving the Uzbekistan legal and regulatory framework for water management. This report was translated into Russian and submitted to the GOU.

### **4.5 Economic Mechanisms for Urban/Industrial Pollution Control**

The aim of Subtask 3.1 was to identify and implement a plan to promote the adoption of an improved pollution charge system for water pollution in Uzbekistan. The subtask deliverable, a report entitled *Pollution Charge System for Water*, reviews the present water pollution situation, identifies key pollution problems in the municipal, industrial, and agricultural sectors, and provides cost-based recommendations for improving the situation in each area. This report was translated into Russian and submitted to the GOU.

## **Section 5**

### **Delivery Order Lessons Learned**

#### **5.1 Preparatory Work**

Delivery Order No. 14 required the RA to be on-site within 60 days of its execution, and the RA was deployed well within this time frame. However, the shortness of the interval meant that an affiliation with a government agency could not be established by the time the RA arrived in-country, resulting in the loss of valuable time in an already-short performance period (12 months). The establishment of agreements between the GOU and USAID prior to the arrival of the RA would have facilitated the accomplishment of the delivery order's ambitious objectives.

#### **5.2 Work Planning**

A significant amount of time during the first few months of the RA's tenure in Uzbekistan was spent preparing and revising the delivery order work plan, largely due to the complexity and slowness of the work plan review process. The first version of the Work Plan was submitted to USAID/Almaty on October 22, 1996. A revised version was submitted to USAID/Almaty and USAID/Washington in early December. Comments from USAID/Washington were received at the end of February 1997, 5 months into this one-year project. The final revised version of the Work Plan, a 34-page (single spaced) document incorporating USAID/Washington's comments, was submitted on March 3, 1997 but was never officially approved.

#### **5.3 Counterpart Training**

The most effective part of DO 14 was the training component. The two seminars held proved highly successful and useful. They facilitated the introduction of new ideas about water management to Uzbek decision makers, technical experts, and people at the grass-roots level. They provided for a frank and relatively open exchange of ideas on controversial subjects such as the formation of self-governing irrigation systems and introduction of water pricing. The first seminar aided grass-roots farmer associations to develop mutual contacts and exchange information about their organizations.

The seminars resulted in sets of progressive policy recommendations that have not only been disseminated to decision makers, water management officials, water management specialists, and NGOs in Uzbekistan but have been made available to the larger public through newspaper articles. The last could play an important role in generating public pressure for introduction of some of these measures. The seminars also proved valuable in initiating suggestions for what Uzbek nationals believe to be the most productive areas for future donor funding. Finally, the seminars provided a means of promoting policy change in the face of resistance and lack of cooperation from some parts of the Uzbek water management establishment.

#### **5.4 Coordination With Other Implementors/Donors**

Cooperation with other donors was an important aspect of DO 14 efforts. Project work efforts were closely coordinated with several TACIS projects (WARMAP, FAPU, PIDP). These projects provided very useful information and contacts for the first seminar on self-governing irrigation systems, and several of the TACIS personnel participated in the seminar. Project staff also met regularly with personnel from the World Bank and UNDP and exchanged information and ideas related to water and environmental management policy. The RA served on the World Bank's pre-appraisal team for its GEF proposal. The RA's participation in a number of conferences and seminars sponsored by other donors heightened their appreciation for EPT/USAID efforts in the water and environmental management area.

Good relations and frequent contacts with other donor programs provided access to useful contacts and information, including written reports. Awareness of what the other donors were doing also helped EPT coordinate its efforts with theirs and avoid duplication. Clearly, in an environment where there are multiple international donors providing aid, true cooperation is vital. It acts synergistically to make the aggregate impact of donor efforts more than the sum of individual donor efforts. However, if the DO 14 experience is any guide, it would help greatly to form an official collaboration/coordination council of middle (Task Managers) and high level (Regional Directors) personnel from each donor organization that would meet regularly to resolve problems and difficulties of cooperation among the donors.

**Appendix A**  
**Status of Deliverables**

Status of Deliverables		
Task	Delivery Order Deliverables	Status of Deliverables
Management Task		
1.1	Selection of RA	Resident Advisor selected September 26, 1996
1.1	Deploy RA to Tashkent	Resident Advisor deployed to Tashkent October 10, 1996
1.2	Work Plan	Deliverables submitted: <i>Draft Work Plan for Delivery Order 14, Water and Environmental Policy in Uzbekistan.</i> October 22, 1996 <i>Revised Draft Work Plan for Delivery Order 14, Water and Environmental Policy in Uzbekistan.</i> December 7, 1996 <i>Final Revised Draft Work Plan for Delivery Order 14, Water and Environmental Management Policy in Uzbekistan.</i> March 23, 1997
1.3	Training Program Plan	Deliverable submitted: <i>Draft Training Plan.</i> January 15, 1997
1.4	Quarterly Report	Four quarterly reports submitted.
1.5	Coordination Report	Four quarterly coordination reports submitted
Policy Advice/Advocacy: Water Resources		
2.1	Task recommendations/priorities	Task recommendations/priorities included in: <i>Potable Water: Sustainability and Cost Recovery</i>
2.2	Task recommendations/priorities	Task recommendations/priorities included in: <i>Legal/Regulatory Environment for Rational Water Use in Uzbekistan</i>
Economic Mechanisms for Urban/Industrial Pollution Control		
3.1	Task recommendations	Task recommendations included in: <i>Pollution Charge System for Water Pollution</i>
3.3	Task recommendations/priorities	Task recommendations/priorities included in: <i>Promoting the Use of Market Based Economic Mechanisms</i>
All	Workshop summary reports	Workshop summary reports submitted: <i>Development of Self-Governing Irrigation Systems in Uzbekistan: Problems and Prospects Training Seminar, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, April 29-30, 1997</i> <i>Training Seminar, Developing Water Pricing Systems for Uzbekistan: Key Policy Issues and Initial Steps.</i> July 28 - August 1, 1997



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